- Extend a raytracer by scattered reflections
- A reflection causes 16 * 16 new rays for each parent ray
 - The result is added (with weighting) to the parent ray result color
- DP kernel dimensions
 - blockDim = (16,16)
 - gridDim = #parentRay = N (only count rays that contribute notably)

- Fast counting algorithm, that can also generate indices?
 - Could be computed in shared memory

```
extern __shared__ T *sharedData;
__global__ void kernel( ... ) {
    ...
}
int memsize = ...; // determine how much data is needed
kernel<<<x,y,memsize>>>( ... );
```

• Multiple arrays in dynamic shared memory:

```
int *buffer1 = &sharedData[0];
int *buffer2 = &sharedData[someNumber];
```

memsize needs to be twice someNumber

- Data transfer from parent- to child-kernel and back
 - Transfer parent ray data (N Rays)
 - Transfer child kernel result (N Vec3s)
 - Block id can be used by scattered ray thread to read from and write to
 - => all threads per block share same parent ray & reflection result sum

parentKernel:

```
__shared__ T *data; // share pointer among block
data = (T*) malloc(N * sizeof(T)); // allocate global memory (once per block)
childKernel<<<x,y>>>( data, ... ); // use memory to transfer data to or from
// ...
free(data); // (once per block)
```

childKernel:

auto y = data[x]; // read from global memory
data[x] = y; // write to global memory

• Scatter function:

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$$x_i = s \frac{x(t_i)}{x(d)-1} - \frac{s}{2}$$
, $y_i = s \frac{y(t_i)}{y(d)-1} - \frac{s}{2}$, $x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2 = 1$

- t_i : threadId i
- *d*: blockDim
- $s \in [0,1]$
- Construct new orthogonal basis around ray.dir $ec{r}$
 - $\vec{x} = \vec{r} \times \vec{v}$, $\vec{r} \neq \vec{v}$
 - $\vec{y} = \vec{x} \times \vec{r}$
 - $\vec{z} = \vec{r}$
- Above basis not normal
 - Normalize vectors constructed with it

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$$\vec{r}_i = \frac{\vec{x}x_i + \vec{y}y_i + \vec{z}z_i}{|\vec{x}x_i + \vec{y}y_i + \vec{z}z_i|}$$